

Hongkong Telegraph

No. 3607

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1893.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,185,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months, 5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [102]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq., Chairman,
Chow Tung Shing, Esq.,
Chen Kiu Shan, Esq.,
H. Stollert, Esq.,
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and
Amoy.

BANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland,
Parry Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [18]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £2,519,035.10

BANKERS:—
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—
No. 3, PRINCE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:—
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST.
ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS
and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained
on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [1887]

VICTORIA LODGE

HONGKONG, No. 1026.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zeland Street, TO-MORROW, the 22nd
instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1893. [1256]

ROTHEN MARK LODGE, No. 24, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the EOTHEN
MARK LODGE will be held at the
FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland Street, on THURSDAY,
the 23rd inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1893. [1255]

ST. ANDREW'S CHAPTER,

HONGKONG, No. 218, S.C.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the above
Chapter will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zeland Street, on FRIDAY, the 24th
inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting
Companions are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1893. [1256]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
SATURDAY, the 25th November, 1893,
commencing at 2.45 P.M.,
AT "GLENTHORN," KOWLOON,
near the OBSERVATORY,
the Residence of W. ROBINSON, Esq.

THE WHOLE OF HIS
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—
HALL FURNITURE, BEVELLED OVER-
MANTLES, MARBLE-TOP & OCCASIONAL
TABLES, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, PEN-
DULS AND IRONS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,
RUGS, &c. &c.
SEMI-GRAND PIANO, by Broadwood and
Sons.
EXTENSION DINING-TABLE & CHAIRS
MIRROR, BACKED SIDEBOARD, and
SUFFET, BUREAU, DINNER & DESK
SERVICES, ELECTRO-PLATED and GLASS
WARE, CUTLERY, &c.
HALL and HOLTZ MADE BED-ROOM
SUITE complete, IRON & BRASS MOUNTED
BEDSTEAD, &c. &c.
PANTRY and KITCHEN REQUISITES,
BATH-ROOM REQUISITES,
FLOWERS and PLANTS,
&c. &c.
Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale. For
view from Friday, the 24th instant.
TERMS OF SALE—As customary.
GEO. F. LAURENT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1893. [1256]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned:—

(a)—It secures an immediate Provision for wife and family or other relatives in event of early death.

(b)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.

(c)—It supplies an excellent Investment for the regular accumulation of small fixed sums of money.

(d)—The Surrender and loan values are larger than under ordinary Policies.

2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN THREE YEARS IN FORCE—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive, on application, a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in the Prospectus.

Full particulars on application,
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents,
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1891. [747]

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [415]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$333,333.33
EQUAL TO }
RESERVE FUND } \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq., LO YUEK MOON, Esq.,
LOU, TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST
Hongkong, 18th December, 1891. [974]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies are granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1893. [173]

Intimations.

RANGOON OIL.

WE are offering for Sale a special line on FIRST CLASS LUBRICATING OIL consigned to us by a well-known Rangoon Firm.

This Oil is the best and most suitable for lubricating guns of every description, military rifles, heavy ordnance, and all kinds of machinery and metal goods. It is very generally used in India and Burmah by the leading railway and steamship companies, factories and mills, and by the military authorities.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1893. [1166]

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of November, next, the SHANGHAI BUTCHERY will be prepared to supply BROWN LARD in BLADDERS, FRESH and PICKLED ENGLISH PORK, SAUSAGES, &c. &c.

Also,
BEEF in JOINTS and CORNED, BLACK PUDDINGS, PORK and GAME PIE.

B. R. GALE,
Shanghai, 12th October, 1893. [1160]

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st December next, will be taken in the following Hotels, "THE VICTORIA HOTEL," "THE PEAK HOTEL," "THE KOWLOON HOTEL," DORABJEE NOWROJEE, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1893. [1262]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

ON and after the 1st December next, will be accepted or credit given in the above Hotel.

By Order of the Board,
R. TUCKER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1893. [1262]

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

XMAS CARDS for HOME MAILS of 9th, 15th and 23rd.—
NATIVE HAND-PAINTED on RICK PAPER.
NATIVE HAND-PAINTED MOUNTED, with PIDGIN ENGLISH POETRY.
JAPANESE HAND-PAINTED CARDS.
VIEWS of HONGKONG MOUNTED for XMAS CARDS.

LETTS' DIARIES for 1894.
THE ANGLO-CHINESE DATE BLOCKS 1894.
COLLINS' CALENDAR PAD and DIARY for 1894.

NEW SUPPLY LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TENNIS SHOES, TENNIS BATS, BALLS, POLES and NETS.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD. [649]

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1893.

W. POWELL & CO.,

EX S.S. "G. INGARRY"
LARGE SHIPMENTS OF
NEW GOODS.

FENDERS.

FIRE IRONS AND BRASSES.

COAL BOXES, &c., &c.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1893.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

CHINESE CHRISTMAS CARDS.

JAPANESE CHRISTMAS CARDS.

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL CHRISTMAS CARDS.

GRIFFITHS PHOTO CHRISTMAS CARDS.

CHRISTMAS CARDS should be posted by the English Mail on Thursday, and NEW YEARS CARDS by the succeeding French Mail.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1893.

DAWSON'S PERFECTION OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Hongkong and the Far East,
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1893. [1229]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS,
DANCING PUMPS, and EVENING SHOES.
CAMBRIC TIES and BOWS, DINNER TIES.

GLOVES,
The Latest Styles in SILK SOCKS for Evening Wear,
GENTLEMEN'S WINTER UNDERCLOTHING,
NEW SCARVES and CRAVATS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
WINTER SUITINGS,
CLOTHING and OUTFITTING.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1893. [1157]

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river, in the centre of the Settlements, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUBLES, SHOWERS, SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

The Electric Lighting now partly laid on will be completed during this year, 1893.

An Assistant will attend on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—CENTRAL, SHANGHAI.

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.

CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.

ARE now showing a very fine Selection of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, CABBURY'S CHOCOLATE CREMES, CALLARD and BOWERS BUTTER, SCOTCH, EVERTON TOFFEE, RUSSIAN TOFFEE and ALMOND, ROCK, TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS, ALBUMS, suitable for Christmas presents, and a very large Selection of PHOTO FRAMES.

CANADIAN PRODUCE,
MCLAREN'S GLASS JAR CHERRY,
SALTED SALMON, and various other goods, and a very large Selection of PHOTO FRAMES.

SALMON BUTTER, and various other goods, and a very large Selection of PHOTO FRAMES.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1893. [1156]

Intimations.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1892.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS of PREMIUM for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of PROFIT for that year to be PAID as BONUS to CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged.

Returns not sent in before the 30th instant will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent Claims or Alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [1161]

THE EASTERN THE GREAT NORTHERN AUSTRALASIA TELEGRAPH & CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, OF COPENHAGEN.

HONGKONG, STATION—November 18th, 1893.

TELEGRAMS TO SHANGHAI, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW, November 19th, the Rates on foreign Telegrams to the above places, via Cables, will be REDUCED TO TWENTY CENTS per word.

F. VON DER PFORDTEN,
Manager in China.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1893. [1261]

GRIFFITHS' NEW YEAR CARDS.

WITH PHOTOGRAPHS ILLUSTRATING CHINESE LIFE AND VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the OUT-PORTS. Suitable Souvenirs for posting Home.

Can be had at the Studio, 5, Ice House Road and Duddell Street, or from any Booksellers.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1893. [1222]

JUST Landed and for Sale at the "NOVELTY STORE,"

a Fine and Big Collection of DOLLS, TOYS and MISCELLANEOUS GOODS for CHRISTMAS. At Moderate Prices.

No. 6, D'AGUIAR STREET, Hongkong, 20th November, 1893. [1267]

XMAS CARDS.

JUST OPENED.

Another parcel of Messrs. RAPHAEL TUCKER and SONS' XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS of the most elaborate and fancy designs. Inspection is kindly solicited.

H. RUTTONJEE,
13, D'AGUIAR STREET.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1893. [1239]

NOTICE.

PLEASANT APARTMENTS, wanted, with FULL or PARTIAL BOARD.

Address:—
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1893. [1210]

WANTED.

A ROTARY PRINTING PRESS, 12 in. x 16 in. or 14 in. x 18 in. or 16 in. x 20 in. or 18 in. x 24 in. or 20 in. x 28 in. or 24 in. x 32 in. or 28 in. x 36 in. or 32 in. x 40 in. or 36 in. x 44 in. or 40 in. x 48 in. or 44 in. x 52 in. or 48 in. x 56 in. or 52 in. x 60 in. or 56 in. x 64 in. or 60 in. x 68 in. or 64 in. x 72 in. or 68 in. x 76 in. or 72 in. x 80 in. or 76 in. x 84 in. or 80 in. x 88 in. or 84 in. x 92 in. or 88 in. x 96 in. or 92 in. x 100 in. or 96 in. x 104 in. or 100 in. x 108 in. or 104 in. x 112 in. or 108 in. x 116 in. or 112 in. x 120 in. or 116 in. x 124 in. or 120 in. x 128 in. or 124 in. x 132 in. or 128 in. x 136 in. or 132 in. x 140 in. or 136 in. x 144 in. or 140 in. x 148 in. or 144 in. x 152 in. or 148 in. x 156 in. or 152 in. x 160 in. or 156 in. x 164 in. or 160 in. x 168 in. or 164 in. x 172 in. or 168 in. x 176 in. or 172 in. x 180 in. or 176 in. x 184 in. or 180 in. x 188 in. or 184 in. x 192 in. or 188 in. x 196 in. or 192 in. x 200 in. or 196 in. x 204 in. or 200 in. x 208 in. or 204 in. x 212 in. or 208 in. x 216 in. or 212 in. x 220 in. or 216 in. x 224 in. or 220 in. x 228 in. or 224 in. x 232 in. or 228 in. x 236 in. or 232 in. x 240 in. or 236 in. x 244 in. or 240 in. x 248 in. or 244 in. x 252 in. or 248 in. x 256 in. or 252 in. x 260 in. or 256 in. x 264 in. or 260 in. x 268 in. or 264 in. x 272 in. or 268 in. x 276 in. or 272 in. x 280 in. or 276 in. x 284 in. or 280 in. x 288 in. or 284 in. x 292 in. or 288 in. x 296 in. or 292 in. x 300 in. or 296 in. x 304 in. or 300 in. x 308 in. or 304 in. x 312 in. or 308 in. x 316 in. or 312 in. x 320 in. or 316 in. x 324 in. or 320 in. x 328 in. or 324 in. x 332 in. or 328 in. x 336 in. or 332 in. x 340 in. or 336 in. x 344 in. or 340 in. x 348 in. or 344 in. x 352 in. or 348 in. x 356 in. or 352 in. x 360 in. or 356 in. x 364 in. or 360 in. x 368 in. or 364 in. x 372 in. or 368 in. x 376 in. or 372 in. x 380 in. or 376 in. x 384 in. or 380 in. x 388 in. or 384 in. x 392 in. or 388 in. x 396 in. or 392 in. x 400 in. or 396 in. x 404 in. or 400 in. x 408 in. or 404 in. x 412 in. or 408 in. x 416 in. or 412 in. x 420 in. or 416 in. x 424 in. or 420 in. x 428 in. or 424 in. x 432 in. or 428 in. x 436 in. or 432 in. x 440 in. or 436 in. x 444 in. or 440 in. x 448 in. or 444 in. x 452 in. or 448 in. x 456 in. or 452 in. x 460 in. or 456 in. x 464 in. or 460 in. x 468 in. or 464 in. x 472 in. or 468 in. x 476 in. or 472 in. x 480 in. or 476 in. x 484 in. or 480 in. x 488 in. or 484 in. x 492 in. or 488 in. x 496 in. or 492 in. x 500 in. or 496 in. x 504 in. or 500 in. x 508 in. or 504 in. x 512 in. or 508 in. x 516 in. or 512 in. x 520 in. or 516 in. x 524 in. or 520 in. x 528 in. or 524 in. x 532 in. or 528 in. x 536 in. or 532 in. x 540 in. or 536 in. x 544 in. or 540 in. x 548 in. or 544 in. x 552 in. or 548 in. x 556 in. or 552 in. x 560 in. or 556 in. x 564 in. or 560 in. x 568 in. or 564 in. x 572 in. or 568 in. x 576 in. or 572 in. x 580 in. or 576 in. x 584 in. or 580 in. x 588 in. or 584 in. x 592 in. or 588 in. x 596 in. or 592 in. x 600 in. or 596 in. x 604 in. or 600 in. x 608 in. or 604 in. x 612 in. or 608 in. x 616 in. or 612 in. x 620 in. or 616 in. x 624 in. or 620 in. x 628 in. or 624 in. x 632 in. or 628 in. x 636 in. or 632 in. x 640 in. or 636 in. x 644 in. or 640 in. x 648 in. or 644 in. x 652 in. or 648 in. x 656 in. or 652 in. x 660 in. or 656 in. x 664 in. or 660 in. x 668 in. or 664 in. x 672 in. or 668 in. x 676 in. or 672 in. x 680 in. or 676 in. x 684 in. or 680 in. x 688 in. or 684 in. x 692 in. or 688 in. x 696 in. or 692 in. x 700 in. or 696 in. x 704 in. or 700 in. x 708 in. or 704 in. x 712 in. or 708 in. x 716 in. or 712 in. x 720 in. or 716 in. x 724 in. or 720 in. x 728 in. or 724 in. x 732 in. or 728 in. x 736 in. or 732 in. x 740 in. or 736 in. x 744 in. or 740 in. x 748 in. or 744 in. x 752 in. or 748 in. x 756 in. or 752 in. x 760 in. or 756 in. x 764 in. or 760 in. x 768 in. or 764 in. x 772 in. or 768 in. x 776 in. or 772 in. x 780 in. or 776 in. x 784 in. or 780 in. x 788 in. or 784 in. x 792 in. or 788 in. x 796 in. or 792 in. x 800 in. or 796 in. x 804 in. or 800 in. x 808 in. or 804 in. x 812 in. or 808 in. x 816 in. or 812 in. x 820 in. or 816 in. x 824 in. or 820 in. x 828 in. or 824 in. x 832 in. or 828 in. x 836 in. or 832 in. x 840 in. or 836 in. x 844 in. or 840 in. x 848 in. or 844 in. x 852 in. or 848 in. x 856 in. or 852 in. x 860 in. or 856 in. x 864 in. or 860 in. x 868 in. or 864 in. x 872 in. or 868 in. x 876 in. or 872 in. x 880 in. or 876 in. x 884 in. or 880 in. x 888 in. or 884 in. x 892 in. or 888 in. x 896 in. or 892 in. x 900 in. or 896 in. x 904 in. or 900 in. x 908 in. or 904 in. x 912 in. or 908 in. x 916 in. or 912

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.
CONFECTIONERY, &c.

WE have just received our New Stock of CONFECTIONERY and are offering the same at prices suitable for the present bad times:—

CHOCOLATE CREMES.
PATES D'APRICOT.
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS.
FANCY BOXES OF SWEETS of various kinds from 2 Dollars to 25 Cents.
SUGARED ALMONDS.
BURNED ALMONDS.
MIXED SWEETS.
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.CIGARETTE CASES, CIGAR CASES, CARD CASES.
In SILVER, ELECTRO, SNAKE SKIN, RUSSIAN LEATHER, &c.
CIGAR & CIGARETTE HOLDERS, PIPES.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1893. [38]

S. WATSON & CO., LD.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR STOCKS

OF

CONFECTIONERY
AND
CHRISTMAS GOODS.

JORDAN ALMONDS, NOUGAT, BUTTER

SCOTCH, ASSORTED TOFFEES,

DRAGEES, FRUITS, and a large selection

of

PURE CONFECTIONERY
from the leading Manufacturers.CADBURY'S SPECIAL
CHOCOLATE CREMES.

PINE, APRICOT, CHERRY, LIME, GUAVA

and other

FRUIT JELLIES

in great variety.

TOM SMITH'S
CHRISTMAS CRACKERS.

COLOURED OPALS

MOUNTED IN PLUSH,

representing favourite subjects.

A Large Assortment of

ENGLISH AND JAPANESE CHRISTMAS

CARDS,

of handsome and artistic designs, suitable to all

tastes and at moderate prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

The Hongkong Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1893. [3]

BIRTH.

On the 21st instant, at Halphong, Tonkin, the

wife of Mr. STEPHEN ROUS, of a son,

MARRIAGE.

At St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai, on the 14th

November, GEORGE, son of R. S. GUNDRY, to

ALICE CECILIA, only daughter of the late WILLIAM

HARRIS.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1893.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

The Sanitary Board of Hongkong is an institution whose doings are not usually of any public interest whatever—as instanced by the fact that the reports of its meetings form the driest of all the dry rot published by our contemporaries, and never published by ourselves simply because a real newspaper prefers to print something that people like to read. However, lately the Sanitary Board, perhaps under the impression that nobody would know or dare to complain, has been actually doing something; not in the direction of sanitary work—that is all done by a fairly capable staff of officers, and would be done just as well by them if they had no Board to interfere. What the Board has been doing, and seems to be inclined to do again, is in an entirely different direction—simply deliberate jobbery. When first the Board was constituted, it was decided that its Secretary ought to be a man with some knowledge of sanitary work, some professional training and education, and experience that would make him at

home in the details of the work and of use to the Board as a sort of adviser; and this principle had always been maintained until Mr. McALLUM, the present Secretary, went home on leave early this year. On a previous occasion his mantle had fallen on the shoulders of the Government Analyst; but this time Mr. W. E. CAOW was alone at the Hospital, his assistant Mr. LUCAS being on leave. As a matter of fact, Mr. CAOW is one of those energetic men, of whom we could name a very few in the Hongkong service, who can take on an apparently unlimited amount of work, and seem to thrive all the better for it; and he would have been perfectly well able to do all the work, for a few months at any rate, though not required to do so permanently. But it so happened that there was a "corresponding clerk" in the P.W.D. who wanted a change, as Mr. COOPER, Director of Public Works, found him useless, though Mr. BROWN, the late Surveyor-General, had thought it necessary to create the berth. Mr. A. H. RENNIE's original appointment caused a great deal of adverse comment, and it is no secret that the present head of the P.W.D. (then only a subordinate) disappeared strongly of it, and on coming into power was openly in favour of abolishing the unnecessary post whenever possible. Now, therefore, was a good chance; Mr. RENNIE was a man who had no special training, and therefore was just the sort of man the Hongkong Government loves to put to special work. That is why a man like Mr. HORSPOOL was not made Captain-Superintendent of Police—just because he was specially fitted and trained for the post. That is why a German who cannot speak English is Inspector of Schools. That is why a hopelessly obtuse obliivianiac was made Colonial Treasurer. That is why the best lawyer in Hongkong and the cleverest man in the Civil Service was not made Police Judge. That is why scores of other stupid things were done, and sensible things not done, and why the Secretaryship of the Sanitary Board was given to Fortune's (?) favourite, Mr. A. H. RENNIE.

But now the fat is in the fire all round. Mr. RENNIE has not shown sufficient ability to keep even on good terms with those about him, and so nasty remarks have been made. It became known to the higher authorities that Mr. RENNIE had, ever since joining the Service, been also doing private work for a Canadian flour agency, with which he was connected before he joined. It happens to be one of the sternest dogmas of the Civil Service that every officer is so hard worked that he has no time for anything else; so this was an awful revelation, and Mr. RENNIE resigned.

Now who will take his place? Mr. McALLUM comes back? Not Mr. CAOW—he is suited for the place, by his professional qualifications, and his long practical experience; the old argument about his assistant being away no longer exists; so of course he will not be appointed. The next in succession is Mr. C. V. LADD, at present Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, who has already earned the highest praise from the Colonial Surgeon (see annual report for 1892) and from everybody else who has any knowledge of his work; he is almost as well qualified for the special work of the Sanitary Board as Mr. CAOW; and so, naturally, he will not be appointed. No, the post is to be awarded, at the dictation of GRANTY SHARP, the philanthropist of the Far East, to Mr. E. A. RAM, a book-keeper, or common or garden clerk, who is no longer wanted in SHARP & Co.'s office. He is of course a total stranger to sanitary work, and it is asserted that he has lately bought a dictionary to find what "sanitary" means. That is a mistake on his part; he would please the Government better by adhering to his native ignorance, and this rash step might be fatal. For his appointment has not yet been gazetted; up to the time of writing, we believe, nothing has been done beyond sending in his application and turning on the flood of backstairs influence, which Mr. G. SHARP knows so well how to use—as in the "Buffet" case. But it is a guinea to a gooseberry that Mr. RAM will be appointed, simply because he is the most unsuitable man that could possibly be found.

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TELEGRAMS.

STORMS IN EUROPE.

LONDON, November 19th, 1893.

Terrible gales have swept the coast of Great Britain and Ireland, resulting in numerous wrecks. The loss of life so far reported amounts to eighty-five.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Chinese cruiser Kwong Kap, Kwong Ping and Kwong Hui arrived here this afternoon from Amoy.

SIX WILLIAM and Lady Robinson returned to Shanghai from Hankow by the British steamer Payang on the 16th inst.

H.M.S. Imperieuse left Kobe for Hongkong, via Nagasaki and Port Hamilton, at 4.45 on the morning of the 16th inst.

AN Emergency meeting of Zetland Lodge No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

It does not seem to be generally known, says the Japan Mail, that Russia has ample supplies of coal in Vladivostok. Fifty or sixty miles from that port there are rich veins of anthracite coal, worked by English machinery and Chinese labour, and according to the latest accounts they will be able to become a large source of national wealth in that region. It is expected that the Imperial fleet in the North Pacific will draw its supplies from this source, and they, as a Russian writer recently observed, will constitute the formidable advantage which Vancouver Island gives to the British naval force in the Pacific.

The Japanese paper states that there are at present about 1,500 prisoners in the Prefectural Jail at Kobe, of which over 200 are awaiting trial. That knocks Hongkong clean out of time.

The part mutual at the Yokohama races, if the principal sum of about \$60,000, is too small for that sort of luxury. The Yokohama sports must work up ten-cent syndicates.

OWING to a Chinese boy smoking in bed, a fire broke out part of No. 9, Tannery Lane this morning, one of the tenants breaking his leg through doing the "big drop act" out of a third storey window. Damage nominal. No insurance.

MR. W. M. B. ARTHUR's quarters at the Magistracy became the scene of a "rush" by the Fire Brigade this morning. No harm done; only a frying-pan of "sossingers" damaged through the kitchen chimney (which was swept in the year 1) catching fire.

THE nucleus of the library to be established by the "Job Lots" has now arrived from home, and consists of a very good selection of miscellaneous works, which may be seen at the rooms so kindly placed at the Society's disposal by Dr. Canille, the general president.

THE Steamboat Co.'s vessels are doing double duty at present on the Canton route owing to the Honam, which left for the Holy City at 3 o'clock this afternoon, having been put on the Macao line, since the Honam, which has gone over to Kowloon Dock for the usual annual overhaul.

A CORRESPONDENT of our Shanghai morning contemporary thinks that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank should be reminded that in the Jubilee Year all debts were remitted. He says that if the Bank would carry out this injunction of the Levitical law, it would make it much more of a jubilee to a great many people.

WE note that our old friend "Johnny" Sousa has been more than holding his own at the recent meeting in Yokohama of the Nippon Race Club. In addition to other important events, Mr. de Sousa won the Meiji Cup with Sagres, ridden by Mr. Kobayashi, thus securing a pair of priceless coloured races, presented by the Mikado.

MESSRS. "BONAVIDE" Lavandrea & Co. and the sequel of the *Tartar* business, are unavoidably held over.

"On account of its scarcity," says the *Japan Gazette*, "coal has risen 50 cents per ton in this port." The *Japan Gazette* is published in Yokohama.

Two fishing junks yesterday towed into Aberdeen Bay a large trading junk which they had picked up outside, waterlogged and helpless. No loss of life is reported.

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THE band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock:—

Overture—"The Song of the Roses".....William.
"The Merry Widow".....Sullivan.
Selection—"The Mikado".....Sullivan.
"The Merry Widow".....Sullivan.
Selection—"The Mikado".....Sullivan.
"The Merry Widow".....Sullivan.
Barr Dances—"A Midsummer Night".....William.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that the Osaka Mercantile Shipping Company has intimated to Messrs. Dowdell, Carill & Co., that they will pay \$25,000 to the latter firm for the total damage sustained by the *Dunbar*, caused by collision with the *Yoshigawa Maru* in the port of Kobe, and negotiations are now being made between the two parties. It is stated that the matter is likely to be compromised without recourse to law.

THE "Winter Show," to be opened in San Francisco next month, promises to be a great success. Among the numerous exhibitions the Chinese will be conspicuous, vying with their Eastern neighbours for first honours in many commercial branches, especially in the matter of fishing apparatus. A Chinese theatre will have a place in the show, and will be the management of a leading Chinese tragedian who will shortly take over to the State's troupe of actors selected in Canton, Hongkong and neighbouring southern ports.

THE *Ping Pong* of November 8th amusingly remarks:—"Harmatons Circus Company has been strengthened by the arrival from Singapore this morning, by the steamer *Elmora*, of a couple of lady and gentlemen performers, one of whom is Miss Eliza Haley, the dancing equitienne. Eleven more cages of animals belonging to the company have also arrived, consisting of two large tigers, five pole-cats, two bears, three leopards, seven monkeys, three cheetahs, two sacred bulls and one American elk. There will be a matinee performance to-morrow."

THUS the *Kobe Chronicle* of November 14th:—"Some time since an endeavor was made by a Chinese living in Osaka to obtain workmen for Hongkong to start a match factory. This coming to the knowledge of the manufacturers, they used every effort to prevent these workmen from leaving the country, and eventually succeeded in their object." A factory was nevertheless established at Hongkong, presumably with Chinese labour, and recently no less than 200 of match-boxes have been exported from Kobe to that port. This has alarmed the local manufacturers, who profess to fear that Japanese trade-marks will be put on inferior qualities. They have therefore determined to boycott the Chinese who are the Osaka agent for the Hongkong firm, and will sell him no more materials for match-making. It seems hardly credible that Japanese business men can really believe that by refusing to supply certain materials they will stop the working of such a factory or reap any benefit themselves. All that will happen will be that the Hongkong manufacturer will be supplied from other quarters, and Japanese merchants will not only have a competitor in the China markets, but will lose the profit on supplying the necessary materials.

THE famous Geary (Chinese Exclusion) Act has been so amended that the registration feature will not place much restraint upon Chinese entering the United States. The requirement of a white witness to the fact that a Chinaman is lawfully in the country has been stricken out. The term "Chinese laborer" has been defined, presumably to mean a laborer for hire. All laborers may enter except those who propose to work for wages. When Governor Cleveland was inaugurated he found a drastic anti-Chinese act about to go into effect. Commenting on this important measure the *San Francisco Examiner* says:—"That act, supplementing the preceding acts, governed the whole ground. We would have had an official list of Chinese who had a right to be in the country, and by the terms of the act all others would be subject to deportation." We had the means of stopping an influx of Chinese population, and we had a way to profit by the natural law which entails slavery. Mr. Cleveland suspended this law in the face of a decision by the Supreme Court that it was constitutional. A Congress which takes orders from the White House has now, under pretence of extending the period of registration, made such other changes, as the Chinese demanded. It does not seem much difference what becomes of the bill now.

At the Magistracy to-day, before Capt. Hastings, R.N., a quartermaster on the *Empress of India* received the phenomenally harsh sentence of \$30 or 40 weeks in all, for being drunk and disorderly on board, and threatening and abusing the second officer.

THREE Japanese women, who stowed away on board the P. & O. steamer *Assam*, to avoid the Japanese law against the trade in prostitution abroad, were brought up in the police court to-day and fined \$5 each, which they paid; they also paid their fares, and now they are settled in Hongkong.

an enormous amount of ground. If the plaintiff had only instituted the action against the editor of the *Figaro*, or any other of the publications which have printed these accusations, there would have been no commission needed, but since he chooses to bring it in this backhanded way, and attack persons who simply reproduce the charges, it is necessary, Mr. Jacquemyns could easily have proceeded against M. Broyols direct, and he has no possible reason or justification for attacking the person who is only responsible in the second degree. As to the question of this commission it cannot well be refused, since the plaintiff has deliberately raised the issue. The plaintiff, in his affidavit, denies the truth of the charges made in the defendant's newspaper, but there were no charges, and that ought to be expunged. The defendant simply printed his pages to the insertion of a certain letter.

His Honour:—We need not go into that now. Mr. Mitchell proceeded to criticize the plaintiff's affidavit, and denied that the defendant was "fishing for evidence." His client, he need not say, was quite willing to allow any cross-examination of the witnesses.

His Honour pointed out that there were sometimes great difficulties in getting foreign Courts to allow cross-examination.

Mr. Mitchell agreed; it was very seldom allowed in French courts—the questions had to be suggested to the judge, who put them if he liked.

Mr. Mitchell rejoined that the French courts could hardly be asked to alter their procedure for the plaintiff's benefit.

His Honour:—O, yes! There have been such cases. If you go to another country you very often find a peculiar mode of procedure which does not quite tally with our ideas. There have been cases in which commissions have been disallowed for that reason.

Mr. Mitchell submitted that interrogatories were constantly being sent to courts in foreign jurisdictions, and that it would be less of a hardship for the plaintiff not to be allowed to cross-examine than for the defendant not to be allowed to get any of the desired evidence.

Mr. Tilleke suggested that the witnesses who were wanted should cross over to England and give evidence.

Mr. Mitchell continued that such a thing as security for costs was unheard of. The defendant was attacked, and yet he must give security for defending himself.

Mr. Tilleke:—You forget that it was he who attacked the plaintiff.

Mr. Mitchell:—Not at all; if your client had wanted his reply published it would have been done, just like the letter was. Technically, perhaps, we have infringed the law of defamation, and M. Jacquemyns is privileged to attack my client in his (the plaintiff's) court. But that is not the point. The defendant's letter does not give him the right to make him pay for his attack.

Mr. Tilleke, in opposing the motion, pointed out that such commissions were only granted under special circumstances, and that there was an unvarying rule that it must be shown that the witnesses could give material evidence. Nothing of the sort had been done in this instance. M. Broyols was said to be the author of the libel, clearly stated that he believed the facts contained therein could be established. But he had written as if those facts were within his own knowledge, and it was only just before he suddenly left the country that he turned round and said "I believe these charges can be substantiated by certain persons." What were his reasons for that belief? Not one was given—nothing but that certain people, chiefly editors of newspapers with whom he was acquainted, were likely to know them. He did not even say that those people would tell him. Mr. Tilleke thereupon submitted that their evidence could not be received as being material to the issue. The plaintiff was quite willing to have the truth or falsity of the allegations sifted, but he wanted it done regularly—let the defendant show that M. Jacquemyns was the author of the libel, giving absolute evidence on the point, and the witnesses could be admitted. The law with regard to justification clearly stated that such a defence must be proved by specific and express, and the defendant's plea was not; it was insufficient.

There was only one specific charge in the libel—that the plaintiff solicited the post of legal adviser to M. Mayreana, and secured some other position for M. Freire Urban. To this a general plea of truth was practically sufficient. But with regard to the other charges they were general, and a plea of truth was utterly insufficient—they must be specifically averred, and the instances given in the plea, so that the plaintiff would know something to go upon. The motion must therefore be dismissed, and the defendant ordered to amend the plea. Counsel then briefly dwelt upon the other demands of the plaintiff—that a period to the delay should be fixed, and security for costs given. He afterwards reviewed Mr. Mitchell's arguments regarding the responsibility for the libel resting upon Broyols rather than Tilleke; the reference to the dinner at Paris; and the tenant that the plaintiff had taken no action against the publishers of the *Figaro* and other Parisian papers.

His Honour:—I see that this action was entered on the 9th October. On the 17th the defendant obtained leave to get certain information from Saigon and other places, for the purpose of preparing his answer, and on the 31st a further extension before putting in his answer. It is usual in these cases to either justify or not. The defendant says "I am informed that the said facts and circumstances are true," which seems to me slightly evasive—he might have put it much more distinctly. Then on the 2nd and November he applies for these letters of request, to examine persons in Paris and Saigon.

Mr. Mitchell:—The last we heard of M. de Vilers he was in Saigon, but we didn't know whether he would be there or not when these letters were issued.

His Honour:—Why didn't you examine him when you sent to Saigon before? His evidence might have been here by this time. The defendant, in his affidavit, says that he believes these statements composed of are true, and M. Broyols says so. In his answer the plaintiff agrees to the commission issuing, upon terms. These applications for commissions to distant countries are unusual, and only granted as a rule, for very good reasons. It seems to me quite fair, under the circumstances, that the terms demanded by the plaintiff should be conceded—you are the defendant originated the affair, by publishing this article.

Mr. Mitchell:—Assuming—

His Honour:—I am not assuming anything at all; I only say that the defendant originated this matter, by publishing what he did. I think that the commission ought to be limited to four months, starting from next week.

Mr. Mitchell:—What security will have to be given?

His Honour:—Not less than £50.

His Honour:—I should think at least that. These commissions are for very heavily taxed—I don't think you could do it for that, or double that.

Mr. Mitchell did not think his client could afford so much.

His Honour:—Well, I think the terms are fair, and I advise their acceptance. Otherwise I shall have to refuse the application.

Mr. Mitchell:—I don't think my client will accept—this is a poor man.

His Honour:—Very well, the application is refused with costs.—*Stam Observer.*

LOSS OF THE BRITISH BARQUE "BRAZILIERA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Newchwang, 10th November, 1893.

The barque *Braziliera*, coming in without a pilot, got ashore, discharged ballast, then got afloat and capsized.

On the night of the 8th inst. about 10 o'clock the British barque *Braziliera*, bound in from Shanghai, capsized in the river off No. 1 Beacon, and is a total wreck. A Chinaman (the ship's cook) being asleep at the time, went down with the unfortunate vessel.

The Captain, his wife, and children, were brought up to town by the steamer *Chyfoo*. The crew were towed up in the ship's boat by the steamship *Toonan*. The children, having been pulled out of bed, had but very little clothing on and looked half frozen, there being 16 degrees of frost.

The vessel grounded on the 4th inst. close to the Fort; the Captain, throwing all his ballast overboard, got her off the mud on the 7th, and then she turned over.

The Newchwang winter being too much for our popular pianist, Mr. Leach, he had to apply for a shift south. He is transferred to Canton, and will leave about the 20th.

There is a rumour current here that there is a rising in the North, about 150 miles from this port, and that soldiers have been sent from Moukden to the scene of trouble.

The weather is at present very cold, but it is likely we shall have a warm spell and the river may remain open for some time.

12th.—A steamer (supposed to be the German steamship *Clara*), when coming in this morning, ran ashore on the West Bank.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

THE "CHISHIMA"—"RAVENNA" CASE.

Of the arguments in the Shanghai Court in the memorable appeal case we have already given a summary. Those who have perused them and carefully considered the decision of the judges cannot but be surprised—first by the feebleness of the case presented by Mr. Kirkwood, secondly by its unfairness, and thirdly that his Imperial Majesty the Japanese Emperor should have been so ill-advised as to bring the case in the Yokohama Court. Mr. Lowder's main contention that the Inland Sea is to all intents and purposes an ocean highway was rendered unavailing by the quotation of the precedent of the *Saxonia* case, in which even the Solent was so defined. Yet, as the Chief Justice pointed out, vessels passing through the Solent must have been going either to or from British ports, whereas vessels might traverse the Inland Sea as a waterway between China and America without calling at any Japanese port. Moreover it is a matter of common occurrence for ships to pass through the Inland Sea without calling at any port in that Sea. The second point, that no authority had been quoted to show that a counterclaim would not lie, was equally unavailing. The Japanese Emperor came into the British Court as an Admiralty Court, and claimed damages, and by Admiralty rules it is alleged no assessment for damages can be permitted unless a counterclaim lies. An Admiralty Court has powers totally distinct from an ordinary British Court, and quite apart from any question of treaties. In that Court the Emperor entered his claim, and if he wishes to pursue it, by the jurisdiction of that Court must be governed. Mr. Francis made use of onestatement with which by this time Judge Mowat in all probability must have agreed. He contended that the decision in the Yokohama Court was premature. Had the point which was raised so unexpectedly been re-argued there is little doubt but that Judge Mowat would have arrived at exactly the same conclusion as did the Judges at Shanghai, especially if Mr. Lowder had then quoted the *Saxonia* precedent. Against such a powerful position what was Mr. Kirkwood's attack? An exposition of childish contentions wholly unworthy his reputation. One would think that a man who had been reading a certain journal and crammed himself to overflowing with its puerile sophistries. Many erroneous views, he plaintively told the Court, were held by the public as to the nature of the treaties. Now what the Court at Shanghai, deliberating upon the question of the right to admit a counterclaim in a case brought before a British Admiralty Court, had to do with the public's views upon the framing of the treaties is scarcely comprehensible. But Mr. Kirkwood, a barrister, thought it mattered, and laboured the point painfully. Then he made a stupid reference to Portugal, whereupon he was very promptly and very properly checked. He was playing a game of weak bluff, but judges in British Appeal Courts do not care for bluff even when played by a bolder man than Mr. Kirkwood. The Emperor by coming into the British Court with his claim has recognized the existence of the Court, admitted its legal constitution, tacitly agreed to accept its decisions. Were the treaties obscured by perplexity, however, it would not matter. His Imperial Majesty has acknowledged that the British Court in Yokohama is a properly constituted Court by claiming its protection, and Mr. Kirkwood's wabble about the erroneous views of the public was one of the most farcical exhibitions given in a dignified Court of law. It had absolutely nothing to do with the argument, was never intended to have, and could only end, as it did end, in the judges ignoring it. But Mr. Kirkwood's feebleness was eclipsed by Mr. Wilkinson's naïveté. It was repellent to all sense of justice or equity in its brutal candour. A collision has occurred and damage is inflicted upon two ships. One of these belongs to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan. Which vessel was in the wrong is not yet decided, so far as the British Court is concerned. It may be, however, that the *Ravenna* was in the wrong, as if she were, a just Emperor wants compensation for damages. But if the other vessel was wrong then the Emperor objects to be sued. In his own Courts he certainly cannot be sued—if possible he will not allow himself to be sued in the Court whose assistance he asks—and Mr. Kirkwood actually whines that if a counterclaim is allowed to lie and the Emperor withdraws then the P. & O. may go on with their counterclaim! If they did they would be doing exactly what Mr. Kirkwood is attempting to do. The whole of this is so manifestly unfair, so completely mean, so opposed to everything favourable of right, that we cannot but suppose the Emperor has no real hand in it at all, but that he has been badly misled by self-seeking individuals, for the Emperor's generosity, sympathy for the suffering, and extreme consideration for others, which are constantly being depicted by noble deeds, must exempt him from all complicity in this meanest of schemes, which—only Shylock Shylock! Mr. Wilkinson did not mind matters, and for that he deserves to be thanked. There can now be no shadow of doubt as to the real meaning of the case. But apart from the objection of Japan to place herself under any possibility of paying damages, there is hidden a far deeper aim. Why was the case brought into the Yokohama Court, where the very fact of the Emperor appearing as an appellant to a foreign Court in his own dominions must outrage national feeling? If he be at all susceptible as Mr. Kirkwood would have us believe? Simply and solely to advantage to a

sentimental world, which each day gives evidence that sentiment is fast superseding common sense, that the treaties are inflicting upon the Emperor a humiliation which a monarch ought to be spared. That is why the venue was laid in Yokohama; that was why the Emperor was made the claimant instead of the Naval Minister or a hundred and one other available Ministers; that was why Mr. Kirkwood talked of "erroneous views." It is not money *qua* money that Japan wants. She is not particularly anxious to recover \$80,000. If she were she could have gone to Shanghai or Hongkong and the whole case could have been tried fairly and impartially. But the advisers saw in the unfortunate collision a grand opportunity for advertisement. At least it might have been, but it was so badly bungled that instead of eliciting sympathy the arguments adduced will only create a smile, and Japan will have wasted much money which would have been far better spent assisting the poor sufferers by the floods in Okayama-ken.—*Yokohama Gazette.*

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, for *Rickets, Marasmus* and all wasting disorders, of children, is very remarkable in its results. The rapidly with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following:—"I have tried 'Scott's Emulsion' in cases of wasting in young children, and I am of opinion that it is a valuable preparation for such cases. The children take it and ask for more, and the good effects are apparent. I consider it far superior to ordinary Cod Liver Oil."—J. MARSHALL, M.R.C.S., &c., 143, Grafton Road, BERNARDINI, & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—(Advt.)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

20th November, 1893.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barometer. at sea two feet below surface.	Thermometer. at surface.	Humidity.	Direction. of surface current.	Force.	Wind.	Weather.	Remarks.
Wladivostok	30.55	45
Tsopo	30.12
Nagasaki	30.15
Yokohama	30.15
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